

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA

LARRY THOMAS HOLLADAY,

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8:10CV152

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Petitioner,

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v.

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**MEMORANDUM  
AND ORDER**

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ROBERT HOUSTON, Director,  
Nebraska Dept. Of Correctional  
Services,

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Respondent.

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Petitioner has filed a Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus. (Filing No. 1.) The court has conducted an initial review of the Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus to determine whether the claims made by Petitioner are, when liberally construed, potentially cognizable in federal court. Petitioner has made three claims.

Condensed and summarized for clarity, the claims asserted by Petitioner are:

Claim One: Petitioner was denied due process of law in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment *because* the trial court: (a) allowed a witness to testify who had undergone psychological evaluation and was therefore potentially mentally incapable of testifying; and (b) coerced Petitioner into selecting a jury trial instead of a bench trial.

Claim Two: The trial and appellate courts abused their discretion in Petitioner's post-conviction proceedings *because* the appellate court did not address four of

defendant's claims of ineffective assistance of counsel and neither court required an evidentiary hearing.

Claim Three: Petitioner did not receive effective assistance of counsel in violation of the Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments *because* his trial counsel: (a) did not object to questions soliciting impermissible character evidence, hearsay or irrelevant evidence; (b) did not object to the State's use of Petitioner's exhibits during cross-examination; (c) failed to present Petitioner's character witnesses and expert medical testimony; (d) failed to call all possible witnesses and to interview Petitioner's witnesses prior to trial; (e) had a conflict of interest about which he failed to timely inform Petitioner; (f) failed to properly impeach the State's witness testimony; (g) failed to properly investigate the State's allegations; and (h) failed to inform Petitioner of the decision not to call certain witnesses.

Liberally construed, the court preliminarily decides that Claims One and Three are potentially cognizable in federal court. However, the court cautions that no determination has been made regarding the merits of these claims or any defenses to them or whether there are procedural bars that will prevent the petitioner from obtaining the relief sought.

Liberally construed, the court decides that Claim Two is not cognizable in a federal court habeas action. This court is limited to deciding whether a state court conviction violated the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States. [28 U.S.C.](#)

§ 2254. Claim Two involves questions of state law that have already been decided by a state court. Lupien v. Clarke, 403 F.3d 615, 619 (8th Cir. 2005). Further, errors in state post conviction proceedings are not cognizable in a federal habeas corpus action. Bell-Bey v. Roper, 499 F.3d 752, 756 (8th Cir. 2007) (“Any error in [the petitioner’s] state post-conviction proceeding is not a constitutional error that could justify granting an application for a writ of habeas corpus.”).

Petitioner also seeks the appointment of counsel. (Filing No. 1-1, Attach. 1, at CM/ECF p. 11.) “There is neither a constitutional nor statutory right to counsel in habeas proceedings; instead, [appointment] is committed to the discretion of the trial court.” McCall v. Benson, 114 F.3d 754, 756 (8th Cir. 1997). As a general rule, counsel will not be appointed unless the case is unusually complex or the petitioner’s ability to investigate and articulate the claims is unusually impaired or an evidentiary hearing is required. See, e.g., Morris v. Dormire, 217 F.3d 556, 558-59 (8th Cir. 2000), *cert. denied*, 531 U.S. 984 (2000); Hoggard v. Purkett, 29 F.3d 469, 471 (8th Cir. 1994) (citations omitted). See also Rule 8(c) of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts (requiring appointment of counsel if an evidentiary hearing is warranted.) The court has carefully reviewed the record and finds that there is no need for the appointment of counsel at this time.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that:

1. Upon initial review of the habeas corpus petition (filing no. 1), the court preliminarily determines that the following claims are potentially cognizable in federal court: Claims One and Three.

2. The court decides that Claim Two is not cognizable in a federal court habeas action and is therefore dismissed.

3. The Clerk of the court is directed to mail copies of this memorandum and order and the section 2254 petition to the respondent and the Nebraska Attorney General by regular first-class mail.

4. By July 12, 2010, the respondent shall file a motion for summary judgment or state court records in support of an answer. The Clerk of the court is directed to set a pro se case management deadline in this case using the following text: July 12, 2010: deadline for respondent to file state court records in support of answer or motion for summary judgment.

5. If the respondent elects to file a motion for summary judgment, the following procedures shall be followed by the respondent and the petitioner:

- A. The motion for summary judgment shall be accompanied by a separate brief, submitted at the time of the filing of the motion.
- B. The motion for summary judgment shall be supported by such state court records as are necessary to support the motion. Those records shall be contained in a separate filing entitled: "Designation of State Court Records in Support of Motion for Summary Judgment."
- C. Copies of the motion for summary judgment, the designation, including state court records, and the respondent's brief shall be served upon the petitioner *except* that respondent is only required to provide the petitioner with a copy of the specific pages of the record which are cited in the respondent's brief. In the event that the designation of state court records is deemed insufficient by the petitioner, the petitioner may file a motion with the court requesting additional documents. Such motion shall set forth the

documents requested and the reasons the documents are relevant to the cognizable claims.

- D. No later than 30 days following the filing of the motion for summary judgment, the petitioner shall file and serve a brief in opposition to the motion for summary judgment. The petitioner shall submit no other documents unless directed to do so by the court.
- E. No later than 30 days after the filing of the petitioner's brief, the respondent shall file and serve a reply brief. In the event that the respondent elects not to file a reply brief, he should inform the court by filing a notice stating that he will not file a reply brief and that the motion is therefore fully submitted for decision.
- F. If the motion for summary judgment is denied, the respondent shall file an answer, a designation and a brief that complies with terms of this order. (*See* the following paragraph.) The documents shall be filed no later than 30 days after the denial of the motion for summary judgment. **The respondent is warned that the failure to file an answer, a designation and a brief in a timely fashion may result in the imposition of sanctions, including the release of the petitioner.**

6. If the respondent elects to file an answer, the following procedures shall be followed by the respondent and the petitioner:

- A. By July 12, 2010, the respondent shall file all state court records which are relevant to the cognizable claims. *See, e.g.*, Rule 5(c)-(d) of the the [\*Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United\*](#)

States District Courts. Those records shall be contained in a separate filing entitled: “Designation of State Court Records In Support of Answer.”

- B. No later than 30 days after the filing of the relevant state court records, the respondent shall file an answer. The answer shall be accompanied by a separate brief, submitted at the time of the filing of the answer. Both the answer and brief shall address all matters germane to the case including, but not limited to, the merits of the petitioner’s allegations that have survived initial review, and whether any claim is barred by a failure to exhaust state remedies, a procedural bar, non-retroactivity, a statute of limitations, or because the petition is an unauthorized second or successive petition. *See, e.g.*, Rules 5(b) and 9 of the the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts.
- C. Copies of the answer, the designation, and the respondent’s brief shall be served upon the petitioner at the time they are filed with the court *except* that respondent is only required to provide the petitioner with a copy of the specific pages of the designated record which are cited in the respondent’s brief. In the event that the designation of state court records is deemed insufficient by the petitioner, the petitioner may file a motion with the court requesting additional documents. Such motion shall set forth the documents requested and the reasons the documents are relevant to the cognizable claims.
- D. No later than 30 days following the filing of respondent’s brief, the petitioner shall file and serve a brief in response. The

petitioner shall submit no other documents unless directed to do so by the court.

E. No later than 30 days after the filing of the petitioner's brief, the respondent shall file and serve a reply brief. In the event that the respondent elects not to file a reply brief, he should inform the court by filing a notice stating that he will not file a reply brief and that the merits of the petition are therefore fully submitted for decision.

F. The Clerk of the court is directed to set a pro se case management deadline in this case using the following text: August 11, 2010: check for respondent to file answer and separate brief.

7. No discovery shall be undertaken without leave of the court. *See* Rule 6 of the the [Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts](#).

8. Petitioner's request for the appointment of counsel is denied.

DATED this 27<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2010.

BY THE COURT:

s/ Joseph F. Bataillon  
Chief United States District Judge

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